

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 1385

Washington, D. C.

May 3, 1952

Issuance of M-25 Amendment Delayed by Steel Situation

An amendment to the can order, M-25, has been prepared by the National Production Authority but is awaiting signature.

Scheduled for issuance May 1, the amendment is being held up because of the work stoppage in the steel industry.

The amendment would permit unlimited use of cans for all items in Group I. This was one recommendation made to NPA by its Can Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 29, page 135).

NPA had emphasized, however, that the proposed relaxation of M-25 could not be considered in the event of a steel work stoppage.

The amendment, it is believed, would be retroactive to April 1.

Pricing of Canned Baby Food

A proposed ceiling price regulation which would apply the OPS industry earnings standard to the canned baby food industry was considered April 24 at a meeting between OPS officials and the Canned Baby Food Industry Advisory Committee.

Under the proposal, canners' ceilings, now established under the GCPR, would be adjusted to put the industry in a position to meet the earnings standard.

The basic OPS industry earnings standard provides that general price relief will be granted to any industry that can show its current earnings are less than 85 percent of its earnings in the best three of the four years 1946-49 (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 28, 1951, page 183).

Proposed industry-wide adjustments for canned baby food would reflect current costs plus a margin necessary to enable the industry to meet this standard, OPS said.

N.C.A. Requests Suspension of Ceilings on Canned Foods

The N.C.A. this week formally requested the Office of Price Stabilization to suspend ceiling prices on canned fruits and vegetables.

The request was contained in a letter from N.C.A. President Fred C. Heinz to Price Director Ellis Arnall on April 28. The letter pointed out that current prices of canned fruits and vegetables meet the preliminary standards for suspension of price controls announced by Mr. Arnall on April 22 (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 26, page 159).

CPR 42—Canned Asparagus and Canned Rhubarb

Pending a reexamination of prices, OPS has continued the ceiling prices for the 1951 spring packs of canned asparagus and canned rhubarb to the 1952 spring pack.

The 1951 ceilings will remain in effect until a final determination is reached on 1952 ceilings, OPS said. The 1951 ceilings are being continued at this time in order not to disrupt the orderly marketing of the early packs.

The action is taken by Amendment 2 to CPR 42, issued and effective April 25. Copies of the amendment were mailed by N.C.A. to all canners known to pack asparagus and rhubarb.

Hotels for Board Meetings

All hotel reservations for the spring meetings of the N.C.A. Board, Administrative Council and Committees must be placed by May 10. Those who wish the Association to make reservations for them should immediately advise Miss Helen Tate, National Canners Association, 1133 Twentieth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. In the case of the Statler and Mayflower, no reservations will be held after May 21. It is urged also that all those who will attend the meeting but who have made or intend to make their own hotel reservations direct advise Miss Tate so that records needed for luncheon and other arrangements with the hotels can be made accurately.

It will be recalled that at the 1952 Canners Convention the N.C.A. membership adopted a resolution stating that "standards for suspension of control should be specifically clear, direct, and automatically operative." The standards announced by Mr. Arnall may not conform to this request in all respects and, furthermore, the announced OPS price suspension standards are preliminary. Thus, some changes in these standards may be expected when they are finally issued.

Because of the urgency for immediate action, it was concluded that the N.C.A. should measure the canned foods price situation against the OPS preliminary standards as further argument for suspension of price control on canned foods. Text of the letter to Mr. Arnall is reproduced in full beginning on page 166.

Defense Production Act

The House Committee on Banking and Currency began hearings this week on legislation to amend and extend the Defense Production Act. The Committee questioned Economic Stabilizer Putnam, Price Director Arnall, and Wage Stabilizer Feinsinger.

The N.C.A. is scheduled to testify before the House Committee May 15. Henry P. Taylor, 1950 President, again will represent the industry.

The Senate Banking Committee held closed hearings with the same officials and with representatives of the steel industry.

DEFENSE

N.C.A. Requests Suspension of Ceilings on Canned Foods

Following is the text of the letter in which N.C.A. on April 28 pointed out that current prices of canned fruits and vegetables meet the OPS preliminary standards for suspension and requested that ceiling prices on canned fruits and vegetables be suspended:

Dear Mr. Arnall:

The canning industry's views on the subject of price controls were expressed by a resolution passed by the membership of the National Cannery Association, at its annual meeting, January 19, 1952. This resolution, copy of which is enclosed, requested the Office of Price Stabilization to promulgate immediately regulations providing for suspension of price control on any product in ample supply where the prevailing price is exerting no inflationary pressure, and that such suspension of control be in accordance with standards set up by the OPS.

The facts supporting this thinking are that the 1951 pack of canned fruits and vegetables was the largest of any year on record, and that stocks remaining from that pack yet to move into consumption are also of record proportions. The price stabilizing effect of this record production of canned fruits and vegetables is evident from a survey of the industry made in March, which showed that 83 per cent of canned fruit and vegetable items were selling below their respective ceilings. Most of these were selling materially below ceilings. These lower prices at the cannery level are reflected in correspondingly lower retail prices of canned fruits and vegetables. The BLS index of prices at retail of canned fruits and vegetables has declined nearly 7 points since the 1951 pack began moving into consuming channels. These facts, all of which can be confirmed by the Office of Price Stabilization, are clear evidence that there is no economic justification for maintaining price controls for canned fruits and vegetables.

Furthermore, should price control be suspended at this time it would not be necessary to recontrol prices of these products in the foreseeable future. The need for recontrol would not arise unless there is a material reduction in supplies of canned fruits and vegetables. It is too early to predict accurately the size of the 1952 pack. Present indications, however, point to a pack of sufficient size, which, together with the record stocks remaining from the 1951 pack, would result in a supply that would be ample assurance that suspension of controls could be maintained.

The industry's views with respect to the continuation of ample supplies of

Resolution adopted by the membership of the National Cannery Association, in convention, January 19, 1952:

"Our economic system and national strength are based on the tenet that abundant goods can best be produced and sold at fair prices in a free economy. Only where unavoidable restraints upon production cause shortages in supply can there be temporary justification for the artificial, burdensome, and inevitably inequitable and complicated system of government price controls. The canning industry is convinced that the Office of Price Stabilization should immediately promulgate regulations providing for the suspension of price control on any product in ample supply where the prevailing price is exerting no inflationary pressure. Most canned foods are in this position. Standards for suspension of control should be specifically clear, direct, and automatically operative. Their effective use must be based on economic fact, rather than upon administrative predilection, so as to permit appropriate Congressional review and any necessary legislative revision."

canned fruits and vegetables for the remainder of this year are apparently concurred in by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, since the USDA has asked the industry to curtail its vegetable production about 15 percent for 1952 in order that supplies may be more equitably adjusted to demand.

There is nothing in the demand side of this picture that would materially alter the above conclusions. Civilian buying may increase to some extent in response to the relatively lower level of retail prices. The requirements for the armed forces this year, however, will be only about half of that purchased from the 1951 pack. In fact, only an abnormal upsurge in buying, resulting from a major international crisis, could change the situation sufficiently to necessitate putting controls back into effect.

Since a request for suspension of controls is necessarily based on the assumption that standby regulations be maintained for use in the event price rises necessitate recontrol, it is important that regulations be developed for such standby purposes that are fair and equitable, and that can be put into effect when needed with the assurance of industry compliance. Thus it is recommended that the regulations which it is understood OPS is now about ready to issue be completed and issued promptly.

The canning industry has not presumed to suggest a standard for suspension of controls since the development of such standard would necessarily involve products other than canned fruits and vegetables, and also would need to take into account technical operating problems within OPS. The industry has, therefore, presented you with the above economic facts that it believes will, when measured against any reasonable standard, justify the conclusion that controls should be suspended.

It has been noted that your statement before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, on April 22, included preliminary standards for suspension of controls. We believe that you will agree that the current situation with respect to canned fruit and vegetable prices meets these standards.

The first of the standards that you have approved for suspension of controls is that "prices in an area are materially below ceiling." (An area is defined as a range of related items.) It is evident from the current market of canned fruits and vegetables—which shows that prices are materially below ceilings—that this standard has been met.

The second standard states, "There is no prospect that reimposition of controls will be necessary in the foreseeable future." Supplies of canned fruits and vegetables now available and in prospect insure beyond a reasonable doubt that supplies will be ample for the remainder of 1952.

These approved preliminary standards for suspension contain two safeguards which must be provided. The first of these is stated as follows: "An adequate price-watching system must be established to follow the movement of current and future prices and their relationship to ceilings. For highly volatile prices this must be on a daily basis; for others on a less frequent but periodic basis." Canned fruit and vegetable prices are considerably less volatile than those of some of the products included in the list recommended by OPS for suspension of controls. During 1951 the maximum variation of prices of canned vegetables expressed as a percentage of the year's average was 3.5 percent; for canned fruits 7.2 percent; whereas for crude vegetable oils the range in prices during the year was more than half (55.6 percent) of the year's average.

An adequate price-watching system can be established for canned fruits and vegetables that will enable OPS to follow the movement of prices and their relationship to ceilings. In view of the nonvolatile nature of canned fruit and vegetable prices, a periodic reporting period would be adequate assurance to OPS that controls could be reimposed before any price rise could get out of hand. This would prove the safeguard required in the standards designed to enable OPS to

reimpose controls before the level of market prices gets above the level of ceiling prices permitted in the standby regulations.

The canning industry concurs in the statement of Roger L. Putnam, Administrator, Economic Stabilization Agency, that "there is no justification for maintaining the burden of controls in areas where the controls do not presently serve a demonstrable economic purpose and where these controls can presently be suspended or relaxed without resulting in a wave of unstabilizing cause-and-effect reactions, and where they can be reimposed quickly and effectively whenever that might become necessary." This statement describes the situation with respect to price controls of canned fruits and vegetables.

The industry, therefore, respectfully requests that controls of canned fruit and vegetable prices be suspended at this time.

Yours very truly,
FRED C. HEINZ,
President

Freehill Named OPS Deputy

Joseph H. Freehill has been appointed Deputy to the Director of Price Stabilization to assist and represent the Director in connection with OPS administration.

Mr. Freehill has served as Acting Chief Counsel and as Chief Counsel of OPS since January 31. He joined the OPS staff in February, 1951, after service as associate counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations. From 1944 to 1950 he had engaged in private law practice in Washington.

Edward F. Phelps, Jr., Assistant Director of OPS in charge of Price Operations, will continue to serve as Acting Director of the agency in Mr. Arnall's necessary absences.

Herbert N. Maletz, formerly a trial attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department and an OPS attorney since February, 1951, was named to succeed Mr. Freehill as Chief Counsel.

William C. Burt, chief of the Food and Restaurant Division legal division, is being named Deputy Chief Counsel.

OPS Staff Organization

The OPS Food and Restaurant Division has added three new chiefs.

Arthur B. Nowlin of Seattle heads the Fruit and Vegetable Branch. An OPA consultant on fresh fruits and vegetables from 1943 to 1945, Mr. Nowlin has been in the fruit and vegetable business 14 years. He succeeds

W. G. Carberry, who returned to Campbell Soup Company several months ago.

Steven Chisick of Harrisonburg, Va., has been named to head the poultry Branch. Mr. Chisick is president of the Cavalier Poultry Corp. in Harrisonburg and was with OPA from 1943 to 1947.

Joseph H. Keller, on leave from the Dold Packing Corp. in Buffalo, is assistant chief of the Meat and Fish Branch. He has been in the meat packing business 27 years.

Legal Minimums

National legal minimum prices for vegetables for processing as of April 15 were announced this week by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA.

To determine location adjustments as of April 15, the dollar and cent increase over February 15 prices should be applied to the area price for each commodity as listed in USDA's March 7 announcement of "legal minimum" prices. This announcement, incorporating corrections announced subsequent to the original announcement, was reproduced as a Supplement to the INFORMATION LETTER of March 8.

Vegetables:	Legal minimum Feb. 15, 1952	Legal minimum April 15, 1952	Increase (dollars)
	(dollars per ton)	(dollars)	
Asparagus.....	219.00	219.00
Beans, lima.....	158.00	159.00	1.00
Beans, snap.....	128.00	128.00
Beets.....	24.40	24.50	.10
Cabbage.....	16.80	16.80
Corn.....	24.00	24.10	.10
Cucumbers (bu.).....	1.62	1.62
Peas.....	102.00	102.00
Pimientos.....	74.90	75.10	.20
Spinach.....	59.30	59.50	.20
Tomatoes.....	32.80	32.90	.10

The prices announced by USDA are not support prices and do not represent prices that must legally be paid to growers (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 10, 1951, page 141).

Wages of Agricultural Labor

The Wage Stabilization Board has adapted its regulation on wages of agricultural labor to reflect increases in the cost of living and to make the regulation consistent with other wage regulations.

The WSB on March 31 amended GWR 11 by authorizing wages for agricultural labor to be raised to "the 1950 base rate plus 15 percent; or the 1951 base rate plus 5 percent;"

or to other levels set forth in the original GWR 11 (see INFORMATION LETTER of June 2, 1951, page 221).

The amendment to GWR 11 makes it consistent with recent action amending GWR 8, adapting the WSB cost-of-living policy to agricultural labor (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 29, page 135).

Wood Agricultural Containers

CPR 142 establishes dollars and cents ceiling prices for certain sales of used wooden agricultural containers in the area adjacent to Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., effective May 5. The regulation applies to sales and services connected with reconditioning used boxes, crates, trays, lugs, cups, hampers, baskets, carriers, or similar wooden containers.

Schedule of Meetings of Board, Council, Committees

Following is a schedule of meetings of the Board of Directors, Administrative Council, and N.C.A. Committees:

Sunday, May 18

- 10 a.m.—Labeling Committee, Library, N.C.A.
- 2 p.m.—Convention Committee, Main Conference Room, N.C.A.
- 7 p.m.—Dinner, Public Relations Committee, Town Room, Hotel Statler

Monday, May 19

- 9:30 a.m.—Raw Products Committee, Library, N.C.A.
- 10 a.m.—Administrative Council, Main Conference Room, N.C.A.
- 12:30 p.m.—Board of Directors Luncheon (Board, Council, Committees, State Secretaries), Congressional Room, Hotel Statler
- 2 p.m.—Board of Directors (First Session), Congressional Room, Hotel Statler

Tuesday, May 20

- 10 a.m.—Board of Directors (Second Session), Federal Room, Hotel Statler
- 12:30 p.m.—Board of Directors Luncheon, Congressional Room, Hotel Statler
- 7 p.m.—President's Dinner for State Secretaries, Pan American Room, Hotel Statler

Wednesday, May 21

- 9:30 a.m.—Washington Laboratory Advisory Committee, Main Conference Room, N.C.A.

STATISTICS

Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Canned Foods

A summary showing wholesale distributor and canner stocks of specified canned foods, compiled by the Bureau

of the Census and combining canners' stock totals of the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, is shown below:

Wholesale Distributor and Canners' Stocks of Specified Canned Foods

(Including warehouses of retail food chains)

	—April 1, 1951—		—April 1, 1952—		—Jan. 1, 1952—		All sizes smaller than No. 10	Institution sizes all sizes No. 10 or larger
	Distributors	Canners	Distributors	Canners	Distributors	Canners	April 1, 1952	April 1, 1952
(in thousands of actual cases)								
Vegetables:								
Beans, green and wax.....	5,321	4,305	4,352	5,881	4,419	11,169	3,390	902
Corn.....	9,190	4,515	7,012	5,623	7,583	13,441	6,535	477
Peas.....	8,084	3,470	7,483	8,469	7,224	17,291	6,563	920
Tomatoes.....	4,705	586	6,324	4,384	6,973	8,359	5,934	1,081
Asparagus.....	1,227	n.a.	1,101	n.a.	1,242	1,520	996	105
Beans, lima.....	1,903	n.a.	1,419	n.a.	1,381	n.a.	1,249	170
Beets.....	2,087	n.a.	1,711	n.a.	1,629	5,565	1,270	441
Carrots.....	593	n.a.	574	n.a.	505	1,199	801	211
Tomato catsup, chili sauce...	3,654	2,893	3,856	n.a.	3,759	n.a.	3,131	725
Fruits:								
Apricots.....	985	393	1,024	1,082	1,128	1,933	693	331
Fruit cocktail ¹	3,085	1,500	1,775	4,558	1,723	7,288	1,537	238
Peaches.....	6,086	1,789	5,109	6,565	5,684	10,940	4,174	935
Pears.....	1,542	1,582	1,174	3,136	1,262	5,239	960	214
Pineapple ²	5,300	1,626	3,448	4,215	3,897	5,718	2,983	465
Apple sauce.....	1,202	6,458	1,140	5,251	1,061	7,533	954	186
Cherries, red pitted.....	1,054	430	811	626	965	1,431	566	245
Cherries, sweet.....	430	203	350	274	407	476	309	41
Grapefruit segments ³	712	1,881	602	2,506	465	1,317	503	9
Plums and prunes.....	518	233	694	911	767	1,316	480	214
Juices:								
Tomato ⁴	4,915	3,908	4,005	10,788	4,464	17,040	3,817	188
Grapefruit ⁵	2,719	3,013	1,690	3,280	1,459	2,693	1,631	59
Orange ¹	2,763	6,065	2,042	5,333	1,272	5,435	1,999	43
Citrus blend ²	1,169	2,248	808	1,782	667	1,571	789	19
Pineapple ⁴	2,061	4,223	1,428	2,867	1,554	5,201	1,379	49

n.a. Not available. ¹Includes fruit for salad and mixed fruits (except citrus). ²Canners stocks cover Florida only. ³Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. ⁴Canners' stocks cover Hawaii only.

Source of canners' stocks: National Canners Association, Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii and Florida Canners Association.

Production of Chickens

Production of chickens on farms in 1951 totaled 580,812,000 birds, 5 percent more than in 1950, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In addition, a record 791,878,000 commercial broilers were produced, 26 percent more than in 1950.

Farm chickens sold in 1951 numbered 412,255,000, about 1 percent more than in 1950. Of this number, 56 percent were young chickens and 44 percent mature chickens.

The number of chickens on farms, excluding commercial broilers, totaled 453,498,000 on January 1, 1952, with an average value of \$1.53 a head. This is 2 percent more than the 442,657,000 chickens on farms a year earlier with a value of \$1.46 a head.

Production of Turkeys

Turkey production in 1951 totaled 52,013,000 birds, 19 percent more than in 1950, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

About 20 percent of all the turkeys raised in 1951 were Beltsville whites, and the increase in these birds between 1950 and 1951 appears to be responsible for about two-thirds of the increase in the total turkey crop last year.

Turkey sales in 1951 amounted to 50,625,000 birds, 18 percent more than in 1950.

The number of turkeys on farms on January 1, 1952, was 5,835,000, with a value of \$7 a head. The number on farms a year earlier was 5,091,000, with a value of \$6.48 a head.

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Vegetables

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned corn and canned peas have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

Sweet Corn Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, Aug. 1.....	6,466,680	373,375
Pack.....	21,645,243	30,188,540
Total supply.....	28,111,923	30,561,915
Stocks, April 1.....	4,515,014	5,623,072
Shipments during March.....	2,869,574	2,432,856
Shipments, Aug. 1 to April 1.....	23,596,909	24,938,843

Canned Pea Stocks and Shipments

	1950-51	1951-52
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, June 1.....	2,141,400	1,110,783
Pack.....	32,725,536	37,837,387
Total supply.....	34,866,936	38,948,170
Stocks, April 1.....	3,470,244	8,468,576
Shipments during March.....	2,355,264	2,849,439
Shipments, June 1 to April 1.....	31,396,692	30,479,594

Canned Baby Food Stocks

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation are reported by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics as follows:

	1951	1952
	(thousands of dozens)	
Canner stocks, Jan. 1....	62,453	57,522
Pack, Jan. through March.....	31,311	28,195
Supply.....	93,764	85,717
Canner stocks, April 1....	60,082	49,422
Canner shipments, March.....	8,143	11,202
Canner shipments, Jan. and Feb.....	33,682	36,295

PERSONNEL

Tidewater Canners of Virginia

The Tidewater Canners Association of Virginia, Inc., has reelected the following officers for 1952:

President—C. L. Hammack, Port Royal; vice president—Dobyns Straughan, Hague; and secretary-treasurer—Robert A. Harris, Jr., Kin-sale.

New Association Members

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the N.C.A. since April 5, 1952:

HARRISON PACKING Co., Valdez, Alaska. *Factory*—Dayville. *Product*—Salmon.
PACIFIC CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY, P.O. Box 392, 336 E. Santa Fe Ave., Fullerton, Calif. *Factories*—Fullerton, La Habra. *Products*—Fruit juice concentrate, mixed fruit juices. *Officer*—Reuben P. Hughes, president.

Dr. Hugh Bennett Retires

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, widely recognized as the "father of soil conservation," retired from the U. S. Department of Agriculture April 30. He had joined USDA in 1903 as a soil chemist, was a pioneer in soil conservation, and headed the Soil Conservation Service from the time of its establishment in 1935 until last October, when he was appointed a special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture.

RESEARCH

Transportation Advisory Group

A series of recommendations for future research and service work on problems of transportation for agricultural products was made to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by the RMA Transportation Advisory Committee at its annual meeting recently.

The committee, representing a cross-section of transportation officials, producers, and shippers, was chiefly concerned about the recent and rapid increases in freight rates for agricultural products. Top priority was given to studies which would show the effects of such increases on returns to agricultural producers and on prices paid by consumers.

Other work recommended by the committee included preparation of a handbook for shippers; research on terminal market transportation and handling costs to Eastern markets; study how to maintain adequate transportation services for the expanding agriculture in the far West; development of a lighter truck unit for agricultural shippers; and development of interchangeable vans that are handled on trucks and railroads.

Invitations for Bids

Quartermaster Purchasing Office—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.: 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act may apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

MBATS—42,024 24-oz. cans of bacon, \$2,800 12-oz. cans of luncheon meat, and 48,558 12-oz. cans of beef and pork sausage. Bids due at Chicago under QM-11-009-52-1416 by May 13.

LABORATORY

N.C.A. Helps Army Training

Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director of the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory, presented a lecture April 30 on "The Sanitary Control of Canned Foods" to officers undergoing a special training program in the Veterinary Medicine Advanced Course, being conducted at the Army Medical Service Graduate School at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington.

Dr. Cameron's lecture dealt with bacteriology of canning, spoilage diagnosis, public health aspects of canning, function of vacuum, and service life of pre-coated cans.

The N.C.A. Washington Laboratory was host to the same group of officers in February. Members of the Laboratory staff addressed the group on the bacteriology of canning, process engineering, control of contamination, and containers.

PUBLICITY

Blue Mountain Area Observes 20th Anniversary of Canning

Special ceremonies were held during the week of April 27 to observe the 20th anniversary of the founding of the food processing industry in the Blue Mountain area. The Walla Walla, Wash., Chamber of Commerce sponsored a luncheon April 29 celebrating the event, and open house programs were staged all week by the Walla Walla Canning Company and the Continental Can Company.

The first product off the line of the Walla Walla Canning Company was a can of asparagus, on April 27, 1932. This was the beginning of a program that made food processing the chief industrial development of Southeastern Washington and Northeastern Oregon.

By 1952, 19 canning and freezing plants and a large can manufacturing establishment had come into being. The experimental packs of 1932 totaled 32,115 cases of which 69 cases were green peas. In 1951 the green pea pack was 6,750,000 cases of canned peas and 60,000,000 pounds frozen. This is reported as the equivalent of 17 percent of the nation's total output of canned peas and about 30 percent of the frozen pea total for the country.

American Home Magazine

The April issue of *American Home* magazine carries an article entitled "Take a Can of Peaches." The article gives five recipes and eight suggestions for using canned peaches in desserts, salads and as main dish accompaniments. A full-page color photograph shows the appealing dishes.

This is the eighth canned food that has been presented in the monthly article, "American Home Quickies," since June, 1951.

STANDARDS

Grades for Canned Plums

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of April 29 that the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, proposes to revise U. S. standards for grades of canned plums. Text of the proposed revision was published as part of the notice. Persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments may do so within 30 days of the date of publication.

Canned Sweet Cherry Grades

Notice is given in the *Federal Register* of April 29 that the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, proposes to revise U. S. standards for grades of canned sweet cherries. Text of the proposed revision was published as part of the notice. Persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments may do so within 30 days of the date of publication.

Former N.C.A. Headquarters In San Francisco Sold

The former headquarters of the N.C.A. Western Branch Laboratory on Battery Street, San Francisco, was sold this week to The Merrill Company, which has been renting the premises since the West Coast laboratory staff moved into the new building in Berkeley last August.

The transaction, consummated for a net of approximately \$45,000, marks the practical windup of the official N.C.A. buildings program, which, inaugurated in 1947, provided new sites, structures and equipment for both the Washington and West Coast offices of the Association.

Reports under Set-asides

The first reports required under Section 6 of the set-aside orders were due to be filed with the Production and Marketing Administration by March 3. Reports on proposed 1952 production are required of canners who propose to produce any canned food subject to set-aside which was not packed last year, and reports on base period production are required of canners who have not previously filed.

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports of Canned Fruits and Canned Vegetables in 1951

Exports of canned fruits and vegetables in 1951 were considerably greater than 1950 exports, on the basis of the annual statistical summary of exports for last year just issued by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Although exports of canned fruit juices declined slightly, exports of canned fruits and canned vegetables rose in 1951 in line with the average increase of 54 percent in exports of all foodstuffs.

Expansion in foodstuffs marked the outstanding change in the export trade from 1950 to 1951. Exports of all merchandise totaled \$15 billion, 46 percent more than in 1950 and only one-third billion dollars below the all-time peak of 1947.

Principal customers for canned foods were Canada, Cuba, and Venezuela. Other large buyers of certain canned foods were Belgium, Mexico, The Netherlands, Panama, and the Philippine Republic.

The Bureau of the Census report lists exports by quantity and value for each classification of product and according to country of destination. The statistics do not include shipments to U. S. territories, which are not classified as exports. Copies of the report, known as FT 410, Part I, 1951, are available from Commerce Department field offices or from the Government Printing Office.

Following is a summary of 1951 exports for each of the classifications of canned fruits, canned vegetables, and canned fruit juices by quantity and value, with comparisons:

	1950		1951	
	(pounds)	(dollars)	(pounds)	(dollars)
Asparagus.....	7,916,245	2,066,400	10,877,332	2,780,161
Beans w/wo pork; baked.....	2,536,144	238,930	4,618,675	443,359
Corn.....	2,162,616	264,911	2,934,826	433,196
Peas.....	8,074,516	1,088,608	7,745,641	1,011,081
Soups.....	10,476,664	2,212,749	10,787,102	2,168,890
Tomatoes.....	1,060,298	123,452	6,460,153	728,424
Tomato paste & puree.....	19,441,667	2,363,921	24,242,076	3,183,930
Tomato juice.....	11,776,606	1,249,380	21,611,646	2,054,111
Snap beans.....	1,748,630	301,506	2,630,616	293,532
Lima beans.....	217,874	29,609	213,678	32,466
Spinach.....	439,879	43,530	617,690	90,201
Baby food vegetables.....	585,145	135,333	651,077	157,129
Veg. & juices, n. e. s.....	4,704,082	731,180	5,990,282	1,019,089
Pickles.....	2,440,960	273,324	4,468,303	616,373
Catsup & chili sauce.....	4,865,082	782,670	5,858,012	1,039,065
Total vegetables.....			11,805,503	16,021,076
Grapefruit.....	835,030	106,562	1,921,825	218,386
Berries.....	637,547	124,870	933,860	230,132
Apples & sauce.....	868,180	105,205	1,043,993	124,136
Apricots.....	5,626,938	663,679	5,268,632	748,652
Cherries.....	438,484	82,117	697,570	145,279
Prunes & plums.....	304,873	52,233	352,112	56,629
Peaches.....	22,080,386	2,823,265	20,144,124	2,827,169
Pears.....	8,310,687	1,471,617	6,712,281	1,340,010
Pineapples.....	16,752,540	2,761,744	24,944,479	4,159,309
Fruits for salad.....	26,516,032	4,030,865	31,432,334	5,551,638
Baby food fruits.....	4,154,759	1,012,719	4,862,088	1,265,141
Fruits, n. e. s.....	1,340,741	196,690	1,265,435	206,268
Jellies and jams.....	1,526,334	415,140	1,615,728	497,307
Total fruits.....			13,566,706	17,369,456
	(gallons)	(dollars)	(gallons)	(dollars)
Pineapple juice.....	838,360	723,306	907,677	707,755
Grapefruit juice.....	1,927,035	1,495,903	3,627,457	1,955,468
Orange juice.....	4,694,368	5,855,700	5,664,105	6,557,875
Fruit juices, n. e. s.....	12,306,032	11,991,588	10,846,833	10,640,038
Total fruit juices.....			20,006,497	19,870,136

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